439 counted for 790 million roubles and were higher by 1/3 than the turnovers with countries outside of Russia (470 million roubles). As regards exports, this proportion was not very unfavorable, as exports to non-Ukrainian areas of Russia exceeded those abroad only by 1/6. But imports from non-Ukrainian Russia were three and a half times more than those from foreign countries.

Most of the exports were not sent to Russia proper but to Poland, White Ruthenia and the Baltic provinces. The majority of imports came from Russia itself (cotton products). These facts reflect the political situation.

439 The balance of trade in Dnipro-Ukraine (1909—1911) was
●457 favorable expressed both in absolute and relative values. Exports were 350 % of imports in trade with foreign countries and 115 % in trade with areas in Russia, approximately 170 % in all "foreign" trade. The balance in money was 263, 60, 323 million roubles respectively. It was very high (55.5 %) in comparison with the turnover in trade with foreign countries (475 mill. r.). The figure indicating the extent to which the balance of trade was favorable was much lower (7 %) for the larger turnover (792 mill. r.) with non-Ukrainian areas within Russia, while it was approximately 26 % for the entire turnover (1267 million roubles).

In 1913 balance and turnover had increased to 414 (for foreign trade to 272) and 1 600 million roubles respectively for all trade with countries outside of Ukraine but the relation of one to the other remained the same (26 %). The relation of export to import trade also remained the same (170 %) as both had increased to the same extent. The absolute value of the favorable balance of trade for Dnipro-Ukraine had risen, though relatively it had remained the same. In the entire Russian balance of trade before World War I, on the other hand, the favorable balance sank from 429 million roubles (1591—1162) in 1911 to 347 (1519—1172) in the following year and to 146 million roubles (1520—1374) in the last year before the war. Without Dnipro-Ukraine the Russian balance of trade was unfavorable by 268 million roubles.

727 361 362 first visited Kremenchug, they reported it as over 90 per cent. destroyed. "About 50,000 inhabitants have returned and are living in dugouts, cellars, and rubble shacks. Reconstruction is progressing slowly because of the shortage of materials. The only industries operating are a small machine shop for bridge repair parts, a textile factory, and one wing of a cigarette factory which happened to escape destruction. One bakery is being repaired... All grain elevators and flour mills, which constituted the chief pre-war industry, are completely destroyed."

Poltava (Population in 1939: 130,305).

In April 1946 the UNRRA Mission reported Poltava about 80 per cent. destroyed. "About 100,000 of the inhabitants have returned and are living under conditions only slightly better than Kremenchug. On the main street only one building is intact. The Mayor estimated that reconstruction would take at least fifteen years. The locomotive repair shop and a stocking factory are the only industries operating two years after liberation."

Other Cities

In Zaporozhie (population in 1939: 289,188) 75 per cent. of the homes and virtually all industry were destroyed[1]. Stalino, the industrial and mining centre of the Donets Basin, has been described as a shadow of its former self. Its pre-war population was 510,000. During the war about 100,000 of the people were driven into slavery by the Germans. Another 80,000 men, women, and children were thrust into one of the mines to die. Seventy-five per cent. of all the buildings in the city were destroyed; and of those only 30 per cent. were in a condition to be restored. All the mines in the area were flooded; and from one pit alone over 3,300,000 tons of water had been pumped by August 1946[2].

The Ukraine's Application for UNRRA Assistance

727 648 457 In the summer of 1945 the government of the U.S.S.R. transmitted to the Director General of UNRRA a request for assistance in rehabilitating those areas of the Soviet Union which had suffered most heavily because of the war and the German occupation. In August 1945 at the Third Session of the UNRRA Council, the Soviet delegate strongly requested that 700 million U.S. dollars be allocated for relief work in the Ukrainian and Byelorussian Soviet Republics. At the same Council Session the applications of Byelorussia and the Ukraine for membership in UNRRA were unanimously accepted, and the two republics were requested to send delegates to the Third Council meetings.

In December 1945 agreements were signed between UNRRA and the governments of the Byelorussian and Ukrainian Republics providing for

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1 UNRRA Mission to the Ukraine, Kiev.

2 Soviet News, London, August 22, 1946.

727 relief and rehabilitation supplies to be delivered until such time as
459 the two republics would be able themselves to pay with suitable means
648 of foreign exchange for their own imports[1].

727 The UNRRA-Ukrainian Agreement provided for a programme of supplies
439 amounting to 188 million U.S. dollars (approximately five dollars per head
648 of population), to be used for food, clothing, medical, agricultural, and industrial supplies. The agreement stipulated that UNRRA would attempt to deliver the bulk of these supplies to the Ukraine before June 30, 1946; however, because of procurement and transport difficulties, this early completion of the programme proved impossible. On May 30, 1946, therefore, the UNRRA-Ukrainian Agreement was extended to the end of 1946.

The schedule of supplies to be shipped has changed somewhat since the original programme was decided. As it now exists, about 53 per cent. (by value) of the total supplies are foodstuffs; 27 per cent. industrial supplies, and nearly 9 per cent. clothing. Supplies for the rehabilitation of agriculture will amount to 17,088,000 dollars, the greater part of which has been allocated for seeds. The following table shows by value the UNRRA programme of supplies for the Ukraine, as at March 21, 1947. A more detailed summary will follow in later sections of this report.

TABLE - III

UNRRA Programme of Supplies to the Ukrainian S.S.R.
(thousand U.S. dollars)

Food, feed, soap	100,189
Clothing, textiles, footwear	16,856
Medical and sanitation supplies	2,326
Agricultural rehabilitation	17,088
Industrial rehabilitation	51,591
Total	188,050

Source : UNRRA Headquarters, Washington.

In March 1946 a small UNRRA Mission arrived in the Ukraine and established headquarters at Kiev. In subsequent months, some of the mission members have made many visits to various parts of the republic in order to observe the distribution of UNRRA supplies. They report that gigantic efforts are being made to restore the economy, but emphasize the discouraging fact that UNRRA assistance with machinery and other rehabilitation supplies is small in comparison with the tremendous destruction everywhere. The main UNRRA contribution has

1 UNRRA aid to Byelorussia will be dealt with in a future paper.